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the study of bacterial development; of the influence of the teaching of John Tyndall; of the development of the carbolic spray; of his introduction of antiseptic gauze as a wound dressing and the use of rubber drainage tubes. The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, opened in 1893, was named in recognition of the work of Lister. In 1897, he was elevated to the peerage. Dr. Weir Mitchel wrote to him as follows:

I certainly never expected to address a physician as a peer of the realm. That you should have been chosen to add distinction to the peerage has given the utmost pleasure to many. Surely in all the great story of surgical progress there has been no one man who has given to his fellows a gift so great as that which came from your hand.

"Lister's reputation as a man of science has distracted attention from the fact that he was a great practical surgeon and that he introduced several new operations and many modifications of old ones." The biography is written by a nephew who was Lister's assistant in operations and was intimately associated with him in all his work. The book is of interest to medical and scientific people and also to the general reader, who cannot fail to be repaid by reading of the splendid achievements of so distinguished a man of science.

ESSENTIALS OF DIETETICS. A Text Book for Nurses. By Maude A. Perry, B.S. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, \$1.25.

Miss Perry has devoted the entire book to the principles of dietetics and puts special stress upon the "foods which are beneficial in certain diseased conditions, and the principles underlying their use." The book has been carefully written and is not only useful as a text book for class work, but it will prove a handy reference book. There are no recipes for preparing food.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF INFANT FEEDING. By Julius H. Hess, M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$2.00.

The book is divided into four parts and an appendix. The first part reviews the anatomy and physiology of the digestive tract and metabolism in infants. The second part is devoted to the nursing of infants and the nutritional disturbances of the breast-fed infant. The third and fourth parts take up artificial feeding and its effects on the infant. In the appendix are recipes for infant food; technique of the care of infants; and emergency treatments. There is nothing new in the book. The text is clear and concise. It would doubtless be a good text book for use in schools of nursing.